NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD. Published every day in the year-WEEKLY HERALD-One dollar per year, free of post-

WEEKLY HERALD—the dollar per year, free of postare. THE TO SUBSCRIBERS—Remit in grafts on NewYork or Post Office money orders, and where neither of
these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.
All money remitted at risk of sender. In order to insurentention subscribers wishing their address changed must
give their old as well as their new address.
All lustness, news letters or tolographic departches must
be addressed New York HERALD.
Letters and packages should be properly sealed.
Rejected communications will not be returned.
Entered at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., as second
class matter.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE-NO. 112 SOUTH SIXTH NOON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD-NO. 46 PLRET STREET.
PARIS OFFICE—A9 AVENUE DE L'OPERA.
NAPLES OFFICE—NO. 7 STRADA PACE.
Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and
forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-ELKS' BENEFIT MATINEE DALY'S THEATRE-WIVES. THALIA THEATRE-DER SERCADET VIETH AVENUE THEATRE-THE PICTURE NIBLO'S GARDEN-ENCHANTMENT. HAVERLY'S THEATRE-TOURISTS. BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE-PINAPORE ABERLE'S-SAVED FROM THE WEECK. Matinos. AQUARIUM-OPERA CONCERT. OLYMPIC THEATRE-FATINITIA WALLACK'S-OUR GIRLS. LENTS NEW YORK CIRCUS. AMERICAN INSTITUTE-EXPERIMENTAL GRAND OPERA HOUSE-HANLEY. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-FRENCH FLATS. STANDARD THEATRE-H. M. S. PINAPORE GERMANIA THEATRE-WOLTHARTICK PRAUEN. ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE-FRITZ IN IRRLAND. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS-MUD SCOW PINAFORM TONY PASTOR'S TREATRE-VARIETY. THEATRE COMIQUE-MULLIGAN GUARD CHOWDER AMERICAN DIME MUSEUM-CURIOSITIES. KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL HARLEM MUSIC HALL-ANATEUR MINSTRELS. CHICKERING HALL-PROCTOR'S LECTURES. STEINWAY HALL-MIRZA SCHAPPY'S LECTURE.

TRIPLE SHEET

NEW YORK THURSDAY NOVEMBER 13 1879

The weather in New York and its vicinity today will be warm, with rain during the morning, followed by slightly cooler and fair weather. Toimrow it will be cool and clear.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- In the stock market the transactions were on an enormous scale, prices advanced with startling rapidity and the day was in all respects one of the most exciting in the history of the Exchange. Money ruled at 7 per cent for call loans. Governments were firm, State bonds were quiet and railways active and very buoyant. Exchange was dull and unchanged.

THE VETERANS of the Army of the Tennesse have moved in force upon Chicago, but the natives do not appear very badly frightened.

ASTRONOMICALLY, it is barely possible that tonight an observing man may see shooting stars without any assistance from a policeman's club.

LIBERIA has to advertise for a clerk for her State Department; if Louisiana "outs" would go over to compete for it the country would wish them a hearty Godspeed.

MURDERERS who to-day read Dr. Treadwell's interesting testimony in the Stannard case will prudently wash their knives after any phlebotomizing efforts that may be impending.

POUGHKEEPSIE has set a good example to up river towns, in the dairy districts, that value their reputations. Finding some badly watered milk en route for New York they poured it over-

A SUB-COMMITTEE of the World's Fair Com pany will to-night indicate three sites from which choice should be made, the probability being that Brooklyn and Westchester county will not be pleased.

THE BOARD of Trade and Transportation very properly call attention to the fact that since the repeal of the Bankrupt law the privilege of giving preference to creditors is being abused in favor of relatives and special friends.

LEGISLATORS FROM VARIOUS STATES are i New York to discuss convict labor. Let them not adjourn without giving the laboring mar some trustworthy comparative statistics to counteract the nonsense that is talked in good earnest in workingmen's meetings.

IMMIGRATION is increasing, and it is a significant fact that one-fifth of the arrivals in No. vember were . Englishmen. Beaconsfield's remarkable speech about emigration from the United States to Canada and our inability to maintain our present rate of production probably failed to reach them in time.

THE FIGHT which the Pilot Commissioners have determined to make against steam may be temporarily beneficial to pilots who prefer to travel under sail; but what would be the result if the whole force were to adopt the method of those who propose to cruise in the new steam pilot boat! No one knows how soon they may do it, for they are a remarkably clear-headed set of men.

THE GOOD as well as the bad side of an intemperate woman's nature is indicated in a report headed. "To the Lowest Depths." A roman like the one alluded to is usually pronounced a hopeless case, but when she fights, in the desperation of affection, to retain her child there still remains the best ground upon which reformers can work, and the case is only one of

THE WEATHER -The barometric pressure con tinues to be low throughout the lake regions, and a storm centre of considérable energy is now developing in the eastern portion of the Middl Atlantic States, where heavy rain and brisk winds prevail. Along the South Atlantic coast the pressure is a little above the mean, and it is very probable that the above mentioned depression and rain area will pass to the north of this section of the country. The temperature has been very high for the season in the Middle Atlantic States and the central valleys, but it is slowly falling in the northwestern districts. Rain has fallen throughout the country north of the Ohio River, the pre cipitation being very heavy in the lower lake regions. In the Southern States the weather has been clear. Brisk to high winds were prevalent in the central valley districts and the lake regions; elsewhere they were fresh. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm, with rain during the morning. followed by slightly cooler and fair weather. To-morrow it will be cool and clear.

Thomas F. Bayard.

Public attention is turned toward Senator Bayard within the last week or two, not in consequence of his return from Europe, nor because his neighbors in Wilmington, without distinction of party, have united in giving him a cordial and admiring welcome, but because he is the only democratic statesman of distinction and experience who has escaped unharmed from recent conflicts. The history of present year is strewed with political wrecks, and it so happens that Mr. Bayard is the only democrat in public life who has lost nothing in reputation or political standing. While so many of his compeers have been driven ashore and stranded in the stress of political weather, Mr. Bayard is still affoat in the rough waters, with his sails spread and filled with favoring gales. In plain language he has gone through the trying events of the last year without any loss of reputation.

It is therefore natural that the attention both of his political party and his political opponents should just now be strongly directed toward Senator Bayard as a probable candidate for the Presidency. His return from Europe and the welcome given him by his neighbors merely furnish an occasion for expressing what was already moving in the general public mind. He would have been equally honored by his neighbors if the political situation had not so materially changed during his brief absence, his welcome being only a personal tribute to his virtues by those who have known him best and longest. He was born in Wilmington and has passed all his life there, with the exception of a year or two in early manhood when he practised his profession in Philadelphia. His father was also born in Wilmington, and both his father and his grandfather, as well as one of his uncles, were Senators in Congress from Delaware. A gentleman with so honored a lineage, and who possesses every quality fitted to inspire esteem and regard in private life, does not need the glamour of rising political distinction to secure him

a warm welcome from his fellow townsmen, and the fact that it was given without distinction of party attests its genuineness. It is not the good will of his neighbors that causes him to be talked of for the Presidency; but the fact that he is likely to be a candidate has caused the particulars of the welcome to be widely published by the press. That a citizen stands so high in the esteem of those among whom he has always lived is a fact which deserves to be considered in judging of his fitness for a great public

But, after all, the claims of Senator Bayard to the democratic nomination must rest upon his record as a statesman. It is the general verdict of the country that he has exhibited greater steadiness of principle, more positive convictions and a more courageons avowal of them, a heartier scorn of trimming expediencies and stricter political chastity than any other eminent man of his party. He has refused to follow the ignis fatuus which has sunk all the Western democratic statesmen in the soft money bog, and he is tree from any such entanglements with cipher despatches, income returns, railroad transactions and political quarrels and defeat in his own State as have eclipsed the hopes of Mr. Tilden. Senator Bayard seems the sole political survivor of the democrats who have heretofore been talked of in connection with the Presidency, if we except one or two popular generals who are desti-tute of experience in important civil trusts. The President should be a man long service at the national capital has rendered familiar with the practical operations of the government. Mr. Bayard is the only democrat thus qualified who has not become a "lame duck," either by yielding to the inflation heresy or by disastrous and humiliating defeat in his

We suppose almost any democratic candidate could rely upon the united vote of the Southern States. In this respect Mr. Bayard is neither a weaker nor a stronger candidate than several others that might be named. He would no doubt be assailed by the republicans as a Southern man, but they would assail any Northern candidate as a servile doughface and devotee of Southern principles. One of these forms of assault would be just as damaging as the other in the North, and neither would hurt a democratic candidate in the South. If Senator Bayard is selected it will not be because he is a Southern man. nor with any special reference to the vote of the South (which is sure enough for any democrat), but because his rivals have forfeited public confidence and been condemned and defeated in their own States. He will be taken up, not because he is a Southerner, but because he has never defaced his excellent record by a departure from sound principles, nor done any public or private act by which he could put on the defensive. It will be the aim of the Democratic Na

tional Convention to select the candidate who has the best chances of carrying New York, it being now more evident than ever that without the votes of this State the election of a democratic candidate is impossible. New York is a hard money State, and no West-ern man could recover it from the republicans after their recent victory. Mr. Tilden's chances would be no better than those of a Western inflationist; for, although his views are sound enough on financial questions, he has roused such bitter enmities and has so split the party into fragments that the Convention would give away the State by putting him again in the field. But Mr. Bayard would be cordially accepted by both of the democratic factions of New York, and be supported by both with enthusiasm, unless Mr. Tilden should attempt to avenge his disappointment by playing false to another candidate.

The democratic prospect is not flattering at best. It is more than doubtful whether the party could carry New York even for Mr. Bayard, and without New York defeat is certain. But defeat with Bayard would leave the party in a far better condition majority as they please to count.

than defeat with any candidate who is less respected. The democratic party has many false steps to retrace before it can deserve success, and there is no way in which it could so convincingly return to the sound democratic principles which it has deserted as by nominating the one distinguished man who has "kept the faith" and never swerved from his convictions. The party would be morally and politically strengthened by setting up the old landmarks. Ever since the war it has been running in chase of will-o'-the-wisp expediencies, and the result should at length bring the democrats to a sense of their folly. They may be unable to elect Mr. Bayard. but they can elect him if anybody. The fact of running him would re-establish the party on its ancient foundations, giving it strength and dignity as an opposition, and paving the way to solid success when it shall have retrieved its shattered reputation under wiser leadership, with restored unity and better discipline.

The Free Trade Dinner. Concerning the dinner of the Free Trade Club to Mr. Thomas Bayley Potter, last evening, it occurs to us to say that the allusions of several of the speakers to the late war were, to say the least, malapropos. It is all true enough that the aristocracy of Great Britain sympathized with the South in our "unpleasantness;" and we do not doubt that Mr. Potter deserves great credit for standing up for the Union at that time, though we owe our heartiest thanks, in fact, to the humble operatives of the cotton districts, who will never get over here to receive them, but whose manful resistance of hunger and want during the cotton famine deserves the lasting gratitude of all Americans who love the Union.

But what has the rebellion to do with the present advocacy of free trade? It is surely a blunder of the free traders to fight the war over again, for they depend on the help of a large part of the South to moderate the tariff; and Mr. David Wells said rightly that though England's hostility, if carried to the point of interference, might have increased our difficulties, it would not have changed the result.

The truth is, the free trade cause is substantially won, and a proof of this is seen in the presence at this free trade dinner last evening of several prominent Pennsylvanians -Mr. George P. Smith, Mr. Andrew Carnegie and others. Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, who has ranked among the foremost protectionists, is now an open advocate of a liberal tariff, and he has many followers in the recent strongholds of protection. The danger which protectionists and free traders should join hands to avert is of too great and sudden a change in the tariff, such as is likely to come about, as one of the speakers last night hinted, if American grain growers should suddenly find themselves with a glutted market, owing to good crops in Europe next year. In that case we may expect the agricultural West to demand a sweeping revision of the tariff in self-defence, and the protectionists will be wise if this coming winter they agree to such a reform of actual tariff abuses as will satisfy the country and prevent an attack "all along the line."

We advise the free traders at future dinners to avoid the late war and the "dawn of history" in general. A free trade meeting is the last place at which the two great sections of the country ought to be set by the ears.

Panslavism under Arms

If there is truth in the reports from Vienna, even while Earl Beaconsfield was gloritying England's triumphant influe in Continental affairs Monday night in Guildhall, and making oily boasts of its assurance of peace, an alliance had been contracted between the Slavic States of Eastern Europe, which means either war or the humiliation of the British policy on the Continent. If he knew of this he tricked his audience. If he did not know of it he has been outwitted. An armed coalition of the Balkan principalities with Russia, inspired with Panslavistic ambition and enthusiasm and fortified with Turkish co-operation, well might make head against Austrian encroachment. though sanctioned and supported by Germany and Great Britain. The HERALD gives to-day a full summary of the history of this possible Slavic federation and ex-ploit of Russian diplomacy.

An Explanation.

The democratic papers in Pennsylvania are concerned over the passionate devotion shown by Speaker Randall to the fortunes of Governor Tilden. They cannot understand so much affection in a relation that is purely political.

During the Presidency of Thiers his principal supporter, so far at least as restraining the extreme republicans was concerned, was Gambetta, and the wits of Paris called Gambetta "the Dauphin"—the heir apparent to Thiers. Thiers, they saw. was an old man and feeble, and Gambetta a young man and vigorous. It was regarded as an evidence of Gambetta's wisdom that he recognized the greatness of Thiers and considered that a man nearly eighty would soon die, and-waited.

Is not it possible that Mr. Randall would like to be Dauphin to Tilden?

Peculiar Pennsylvania. No one State in the fall elections made so peculiar a record as Pennsylvania. A republican majority of thirty thousand in Philadelphia alone shows two things-the discipline of the republican organization and the apathy of the democratic party. The truth is the democracy in Pennsylvania is torn to pieces on selfish issues and is controlled by small men-the smallest breed of men that ever came into public life since the disappearance of the Lilliputian dynasty of which Swift tells us. There is no State more open to reason than Pennsylvania. because the people are active and thoughtful, and there are sections of the State settled by wilful, strong headed races of men who do not come easily under the rule of a machine. But, of course, if the democrats throw away their organization on triffing two-penny questions, they must expect the republicans to walk over the State as they did a lew days ago with just as large a

Excommunication Touching and Trade.

Public opinion in New England is exercised concerning violent exertions of ecclesiastical authority by two priests of the Roman Catholic Church, one at Cambridgeport, near Boston, the other at Holyoke, in the Connecticut Valley. As interest in these cases is spreading over the country and distorted statements of the facts are multiplying let us condense them as we understand them to be.

The Cambridgeport priest, Father Scully,

having established a parochial school, has recently refused the sacraments to parishioners who suffered their children to attend the public schools. It is alleged, also, that he has refused them in instances of unmar ried parishioners who neglected to contribute to the expenses of the parochial school, but this does not distinctly appear. Further allegations are made of harshness in his administration of corporal punishment to his scholars, and of the inferiority of the teaching they receive to what they might freely obtain elsewhere. He also denies the right of any other priest to administer the sacraments to the offenders. There is a division among his parishioners as to the propriety of his conduct, and the dissentients remonstrated against it a few days ago to the Archbishop of Boston, who is understood to refuse to interfere. The chairman of the committee who waited upon him reported at a parish meeting that they were satisfied as the result of their interview "that Father Scully's course in the support of his school met his entire approval.

The Holyoke priest's trouble dates back to 1875, but having resulted in a lawsuit which came to a jury trial only last week, simultaneously with the Cambridgeport excitement, the official ascertainment of the facts and the judge's charge upon them have renewed great attention to the case. Holyoke is a manufacturing town, with a large number of Canadian factory hands, mostly Roman Catholies who belong to a parish under the charge of Father Dufresne. A Protestant preacher, who was a convert from Catholicism, having come down there from Canada to lecture. Father Dufresne forbade his people to listen to him, and denied the sacraments to all whom he could ascertain defied the prohibition and refused to manifest contrition. Among these was a livery stable keeper whose patrons were mainly in the parish, and special allusion was made to his offence from the pulpit by enjoining the congregation against hiring his backs or using them, "on the pains of excommunication," and by giving notice that the offices of the Church would be withheld in any baptism, marriage or funeral in which they should be employed. The hackman thereupon sued the priest for resulting damages to his business, which being proved on the trial the jury returned him a verdict for several thousand dollars under a charge from the Bench that "our laws do not allow any ecclesiastical authority to interdict a man from pursuing his ordinary business or prevent even the members of the same denomination from which he has been excommunicated to deal with him." with the limitation, however, that "if the defendant only forbade the customers of this man from employing him to bring them to church to take some part in the proceedings and offices of the Church, then the plaintiff cannot recover." The distinction between the two cases is

manifest. Father Scully's anathemas, as we understand them, are solely of a spiritual ure, and accou nounced with or without due authority, are not actionable at law. There have been times when excommunication was attended with serious temporal inconveniences, which might afford a foundation for an action, but those exist no longer in the United States of America, if they ever did exist in any part of our national domain. Anciently in England the spiritual reprobate was even liable to a writ by which the Sheriff was directed to imprison him in the county iail until he was reconciled to the Church, but this writ never straggled across the Atlantic. If we may be pardoned a political comparison, the law in this country treats mere spiritual curse like what Mr. Evarts lately styled "voting in the air"something inefficacious of civil results But Father Dufresne's anathema against the hack driver passed this limit, and containing injunctions of a temporal nature, designed to injure the man in his trade, he was justly mulcted in damages. Indeed, it may be queried whether common sense justifies the judge's exception of hack driving to baptisms, marriage and funerals from consideration in their assessment. The case goes up for review of questions of law, but there cannot be much doubt that the verdict will be held by the plaintiff. Neither can there be much doubt that the free exercise of public discussion, in which Father Scully's parishioners seem to be indulging, will adjust the questions touching his parochial school correctly without getting up a religious rumpus between Catholicism and Protestantism. If a parochial school does not furnish so good instruction as the public schools do, or if the discipline in it is brutally severe, common sense will sustain parents in the liberty to send their children where they can avail themselves of better and more humane methods of education.

Family Quarrels. George Bliss writes a letter to General Arthur calling upon the General to discipline Barney Biglin. Barney Biglin is one of the few representative Irishmen in New York who are eccentric enough to belong to the republican party. Barney-at least if we do not misconstrue his name and all that such a name implies-is a hornyhanded son of toil, descended from the Irish kings, who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow. Bliss is not particularly horny-handed, but is an aristocrat, de scended from an old New England family, and we question whether he ever did a hard day's work in his life-at least what would be called a hard day's work from the Barney Biglin point of view. When Barney and George are brought face to face in the convention we have, on the one side, the type

of honest labor, and on the other side, the representative of cultured leisure. It seems that last year, when Barney's friends nominated a candidate from the horny-handed wing of the republican party, George's friends, who belong to the kid glove wing, bolted. This year George's friends happened to nominate a candidate with delicate hands, through whose veins runs the purest Norman blood. Barney's friends bolted. Now George comes to the front and insists that General Arthur shall punish Barney for doing what he himself did a year or two

The question, therefore, which General Arthur is called upon to decide is, Shall the divine right of bolting belong only to the high-toned, superfine, intellectual, epicurian, sentimental, kid gloved statesmen like George Bliss and George William Curtis, and be denied to plain, bard-working, horny-handed hewers of wood and carriers of water like Barney Biglin?

A Suggestion to the Democrats. After a careful reading of the speech of Lord Beaconsfield at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London on Monday we would suggest His Lordship as a suitable democratic candidate for the Presidency.

The trouble the democrats have had in selecting a candidate has been that their leaders are generally men who talk too much, or make mistakes, or excite the people by foolish, embarrassing declarations, such as that of Mr. Cox, who in a moment of oratorical enthusiasm went so far as to speak of the war as a "so-called" rebellion. Now Beaconsfield is in a more delicate position than even Mr. Cox or Mr. Tilden. All Europe looks on and waits for his words, and an adjective or a phrase would perhaps decide the campaign that must soon take place for the control of the English government. Yet see how nimbly he skates over the thinnest ice, with what dexterity he avoids every angle or tempting dilemma! When you finish his speech, and read it over again and again, you find that the more you read it the more obscure it grows, and that you are lost in a cloud of rhetorical phrases.

Lord Beaconsfield, of all men living, appears to us as the one best suited for the demogratic nomination for the Presidency. Now that the democrats have both house of Congress they might easily pass a bill that would enable us to offer that statesman an honor before which even the Premiership of England would fade.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., is at the Brevoort Speaker Samuel J. Randall arrived last evening a

the New York Hotel. Count Dönhoff, Secretary of the German Legation

at Washington, is at the Brevoort House.

Two ex-convicts met on the Paris boulevards. "I'm in business now," says one. "I'm doing well too," faut?" asks the first.

An epitaph has just been found which was written

for Marat, the French revolutionist:—

Vous qui passez, no plaiguez pas mon sort;
Si je vivais vous seriez mort!"

ch broker was saying the other day that he knew all his partner's secrets, and therefore could risk a quarrel. "But he knows yours too," remarked a friend. "Aye, cried the Boursier, "but ne is a gentleman; if est incapable d'en abuser."

Figure has made the obelisk the theme of a domes-

tic drams. At the end of set 2 the gallant American commander throws himself on his knees before the nexorable creditors and cries, "Non! cous n'y toucherez pas. C'est l'obélisque de ma mère."

The librettos at present sold at operas, French and

Italian, in this city are generally, though not always, an insult to the intelligent and a stumbling block to the innocent people. One or two years ago there was sold at concerts a pamphlet which was a help even to professional musicians, and the plan of it was so

ble musical occasions.

A wealthy gentleman happened to remark, in the hearing of a waiter, that he would like to have some coffee such as he used to have at home, in the years long ago. He was presently served with a cup of his much beloved beverage, and he exclaimed, "There is coffee!" The waiter had ordered the browning of some rye and beans, which, with a little chiccory and a dash of milk, made the drinker happy.

The Purisian Says:—"Grand fêtes will be given this winter both at the Luxembourg and at the Palais. The President of the Senate, Mr. Martel, who is married, will probably invite ladies; Mr. Gam-betta, being a bachelor, cannot, though between now and winter he has plenty of time to fill up the lacuna in his existence. The weekly ministerial re-ceptions, balls and concerts will be resumed about

the middle of November.' Although it is not likely that there will be a display of the November meteors to-night, it may be worth remembering that (as Schiaparelli recently pointed out; a shower of these meteors has occasion ally been seen in the mid-period between the great displays occurring at intervals of about thirty-thre years. The rich part of the meteor stream—the "gem of the meteor ring," as Mrs. Ward poetically calls it—has been travelling away from our neigh borhood since 1866, and in three or four years will be at its farthest from us and from the sun, far out in space beyond the orbit of distant Uranus. But if minor gems are scattered round the ring, as they well may be, it is quite possible that to-night the earth may pass through such an outlying meteor cluster and a display of falling stars be seen. We have spoken of these meteors as the November meteors because they are familiarly known as such. In reality there is another entirely distinct system of meteors, even more interesting than those through whose orbit the earth passes to-night, and deserving equally to be called the November meteors. We refer to those which produced the splendid shower of November 27, 1872. It would, indeed, be well to adopt for descriptive purposes the system of nomenclature which has already come into vogue in scientific treatises, naming meteors after the constella-tion from which their tracks on the sky seem to radiate. Thus those which may (perhaps) be seen to-night, are called by astronomers the Leonids, because they seem to radiate from the constellation Leo (from the part of that constella-tion familiarly called the Sickle.) Those which may more confidently be looked for near the end of the month are called the Andromedes, because radiating from a part of the constellation Andromeda. It might, by the way, be worth white in the neighborhood of its radiant. An observation made in November, 1872, to which we shall refer more particularly in a few days, seems to show that meteor streams, though not ordinarily visible as such, may be seen when viewed "end on."

FINE ARTS.

THE ROSENBERG FUND. Several artists, residing abroad, having asked for an

stension of time in order to finish their paintings to be contributed to the sale for the relief of the fam ily of the late Charles E. Rosenberg, the committee ily of the late Charles E. Rosenberg, the committee of the New York Press Club, having the matter is charge, have decided to fix the 20th inst, as the fina date of reception of contributions. Works in of should be sent in a few days earlier, if convenient to give ample time for the framing. Artists are requested to send their contributions to the New York Press Club or notify the chairman of the committee, Dr. John A. Weisse, when they wish them called for at their studies. Thanks are extended to those who bave alread y contributed.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-"RIGOLETTO."

"Rigoretto," which, strictly judged, was a conspicuous failure on the occasion of its late presenta-tion at the Academy of Music, was sing again last evening with a slightly altered cast, Herr Behrens taking the part formerly given to M. David, and Miss Cary appearing in the place of Mme. Lablache. Mr. Mapleson seems determined that Mme. Adini and Signor Aramburo shall be heard, no matter what may be thought or expressed as to their abilities and as Mr. Mapleson is the lessee of the building it is to be supposed that he may do as he likes as far as that is concerned, but i into an occupancy of the seats or that rules of ar

that adverse criticism is directed. There have been operas produced within the fortnight that would do credit to any company or any opera house. It is on such performances as that of last evening that severe comments are made. And even in this latter case it is not made unqualifiedly, as there were parts of it that were ably done. Unfortunately it is necessary to name individuals on whom the faults rested. It is unpleasant to level criticism at a lady, but as the milder method does not cure, it is now necessary to adopt stronger terms than were before used and to declare that the prima donns of last evening was positively and entirely unfitted to any such position as that in which her laudable ambition and Mr. Mapleson's ill directed judgment have placed her, and that it is an evidence of how little he understands his gener ous public if he supposes for one moment that they could or would accept such return for his promises as he has in some instances seen fit to ffer. On his retirement last season he outlined the coming troupe in glowing colors-hung up a bow of promise, as it were, in the managerial sky which has faded miserably in some of its component parts—a promise as to the roturn of the old favorites and the great worth of those who would accompany them. It is the disappointment consequent on the non-realization of over-brilliant hopes that has caused public disastisfaction, and while no one can make any such sweeping assertion as that Her Majesty's Opera Company is inferior to those which have occupied the Academy previous to its arrival, so much was promised and so much has been expected—partly because of the advance in the price of seats—that feeling naturally runs high over such results as were offered by Ambre, Dolare, Adini, Runcio and David. No one expresses anything but satisfaction with Valleria, Cary, Lablache, Campanini, Golassi and Del Puente. Betrebs is creditable and Aramburo may be accepted. But Valleria, good as she is, cannot fill the place of Gerster or Hauk, and there was no possible excuse for presenting such singers as Adini, Runcio or David. Ambre would not prove positively unacceptable, and Dolaro (musically weak rather than inartistic) and Aramburo could pass muster if they were cast in suitable parts. But it is the repeated presentation of those who have failed lamentably, and the misplacing rather than the placing of others, which has caused the general dissatisfaction with the management and often shown the company at its worst. With an additiouslprima donns to assist Valleria the company would be quite strong enough to hold its own throughout the season if directed with judgement and satisfy nearly all, if not all, of the pleasant anticipations indulged in before its coming. Signor Aramburp was less nervous than on his former appearance as the Duke, and the effect was noticeable in his acoting as well as, in a less degree, in his vecalization. The latter was of a better quality, but there was still much of the same hardness in his cannectation of words, and often in the emission of tone, that greatly mar the effect of his brill how of promise, as it were, in the managerial sky

for tenors—is not in his musical nature, and the lagk interfered with the full effect of the concerted music. He is a veritable rough diamond, musically, and it is a pity that a polisher could not have been found capable of developing his natural brilliancy. The "Questa ó quelia" he sang better than he has before, and rose to the B flat with even more power than ever, an effect which he reproduced in the "E'il soll dell anima." If the tone had not been very hard—to be sure these are very hard times, and there was thus a consistency, in it—the sole would have been charming; as it was, it was consistent and fairly acceptable. The famous sir, "La donna e mobile," he sang much better in the introductory phrases than on his debut, but the old faults showed themselves in the concluding bara. In the quartet and finale he did very well, and the last strains of the "La donna e mobile," repeated in the closing sceas, would have been quite a success had they not flattened lamontably.

Mine, Adini repeated her performance of "Gilda" with emphasis in all directions. The orchestra flud Galassi unwillingly drowned out her fugitive notes in the opening duo, and as a result little was heard of the soprano in the concerted pari but occasional uncertain notes coming from some undefined direction on the way to nowhere in particular. Occasionally in the act a fine note or a well delivered passage would ha heard, but as a rule, unpleasant as it is to declare it, there was little cise to say of the music but that the weak passages were weak, and the flored passages

where in particular. Occasionally in the act a fine note or a well delivered passage would be heard, but as a rule, unpleasant as it is to declare it, there was little else to say of the music but that the weak passages were weak, and the florid passages simply little musical flutterings—four flutters to the bar when it was in common time—that were ineffective and only gained the sympathy of the audience. The lungs were willing but the voice was weak. Ambition and conscientious effort, also, were not wanting, but nature, though it pointed the way, falled to provide the means. In the "Caro Nome" the soprano has an exceptional chance to display her powers, and, to her credit it may be said, that Mine. Adini tried her utmost to succeed, and, at least, improved. The time, notably in singing the "rin l'Ultimo Sespir" passage, was too slow, but the aria, except in this passage, went comparatively well. The quality of ner tones in the music preceding ner abduction was peculiar and they suggested, in their shrill and irregular quality, that not the "Jester's dove cote" but the abiding place of other more useful members of the feathered tribe was about to be despoiled. This part was really very bad.

The rodeoming phase of her effort last evening rested in her beauty, her evident exceeded, it was not because she would not but could not do better.

Signor Galassis was in splendid voice, and except in one or two instances where his car was a little defective as to the pitch he did most admirably. In saving that he was better than usual all that is sufficient to say its added.

Her Eshrens has but little to do as the bright, particular villain of the opera, but he did his part well and was a great roller after hearing his predecessor. He acted, as he did in "Marths," very well, and his voice was effective and ample for the part. It was, as has been remarked, a little heavy and a triffe coarse at the outset, but he again proved liminelf a good addition to the company in a time of freed.

The concerted music all went much be

"MISS MULTON"-GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Miss Multon — GRAND OPERA BOUSE.

Miss Multon — Miss Kate Meek
Arrabolls, the Doctor's sister — Mrs. Fred. Williams
Mathilde de Latour, de Latour's wife — Miss Muldener
Jane, daughter of de Latour — Miss Saily Williams
Paul, son of de Latour — Master Fritz Williams
Faul, son of de Latour — Master Fritz Williams
Kitty, servant to the Doctor — Mrs. W. Scallan
Louise, maid to Mathilde — Miss Seymour
Mrs. Stauley — Mrs. Lindsay
M. de Latour, an ancient lawyer — Mr. Gustavus Lovick
Dr. Osborne, a physiciau — Mr. William Scallan
M. Belln, tutor to de Latour's children
Mr. L. M. McCormack
Gravesend, a patient — Mr. W. Miller

Square Theatre, the emotional drama of "Miss Mul-ton" was produced at the Grand Opera House mati nee yesterday. While the play may in some respects have lacked the presence of Miss Clara Morris, with whom the title role is identified, it is no idle compliment to Miss Kate Meeks to say that she sus-tained the part admirably. Had there been no tained the part admirably. Had there been no such predecessor she would have undoubtedly established a strong individuality, and as it was her personation was one that will favorably compare with any that has gone before. The performance throughout was even and artistic, the company being specially selected for the presentation of the drams, while the audience was afflicted with the usual flow of sait water and eruption of pocket-handkerchiefs. The Dr. Osborne of Mr. William Scallan, the M. de Latour of Mr. Gustavus Levick, and the excellent acting of Mrs. Frederick Williams, Milss Saily and Masser Fritz Williams and Miss Muldener were among the marked features of the play.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. Mr. J. K. Emmet continues to draw excellent couses at the Park Theatre. He is the representative

"Fritz," whether in Ireland or Germany.

All who desire to enjoy the suporb array of performances that will take place this afternoon at the Academy of Music on the occasion of the Elks' annual benefit should go early. The programme comprises a great variety of selections and a large number of performers from the different theatres of the city,